



### Public Vendue.

On TUESDAY,

at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.

French Brandy in pipes,

Gin in pipes and bls.

Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.

Sugar in hhd's, tierces and bls.

Coffee in tierces and bags,

Chocolate

White and brown Soap

Mould and dip'd Candles

Raffins in kegs, boxes and jars,

Figs in kegs and fraills,

Queens Ware in crates,

FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,

Kerleymeres, Duffins,

Plains and Kerseys,

Negro Cottons, Serges,

Elaficks, blue Friezes,

Calimancoes and Ruffels,

Yarn Stockings,

Chintzes and Calicoes,

Irish Linens, Silefia do.

Platillas,

Onaburgs and Ticklenburgs,

Mullins and Muslin Hand's,

India Mullins and Table Cloths

Bandanna Handkerchiefs,

Coloured Threads, Hars,

Plated Candlesticks,

And fundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

June 4.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,

at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue

Store, the corner of King and Union

streets.

Rum in hhd's and barrels,

Whiskey in barrels,

Apple Brandy in barrels,

Gin in casks,

Wine in pipes and quatter casks,

Molasses in hhd's.

Sugar in hhd's and barrels,

White and brown Soap in boxes,

Coffee in casks and bags,

Raffins in kegs and boxes,

Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,

Callimeres,

Kerseys,

Coatings,

Halfsticks,

Fearnought,

Blankets,

Planes,

Negro Cottons,

Worsted and other

Stockings,

THOS. PATTEN, Auctioneer.

June 4.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs his friends and the

public in general, that he has lately open

ed a store in Prince, between Fairfax and

Union streets, where he intends keeping a

constant supply of

PAPER,

of all kinds. His being the manufacturer,

enables him to sell on very low terms,

either by wholesale or retail. He like

wise has on hand, and intends keeping, a

large assortment of

Cut Nails & Brads,

of all sizes. The whole of which he now

offers for sale at a very low price, for cash,

on a short credit to punctual men.

GEO. W. GIBBONS.

Gentlemen favoring him with their or

ders shall have immediate attention paid

them.

The highest price given

for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS.

May 27.

### Public Sale.

On Tuesday next, 7th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold on the premises, Col. Lear's life Estate, on the House and Lot in this town, situate on the corner of Duke and Pitt Streets, now occupied by Col. Simms as the Office of Collection; it is at present under a rent of £40 per annum. The present lease expires on the 17th August next. Terms will be made known at the place of sale.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

June 3.

In consequence of the badness of the weather the sale of Furniture, &c. advertised for this day, is postponed until Tuesday next.

P. G. M.

June 3.

### Sale at Auction, OF BANKRUPT ESTATE.

On Thursday next, the 9th inst.

At 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

Will be sold at the dwelling house of Mr.

Josiah Watson, King street,

A variety of Household & Kitchen

FURNITURE,

Consisting of

MAHOGANY Dining Ta

bles, Tea and Card do. Windsor Chairs,

Carpets, China and Queens Ware, &c.

JOHN M'IVER,

Assignee of the Estate and

Effects of Josiah Watson.

June 3.

Brush Manufactory,

In King street, next door to Mr. Peter

Wife's.

THE subscribers respectfully inform

the public, that they have on hand

a general assortment of

BRUSHES,

which they warrant to be equal to any

manufactured in America, or imported,

and which they are determined to sell as

low as they can be bought in Philadel

phia, Baltimore, or elsewhere. Town or

country merchants may be supplied with

large or small quantities as may best suit

them. Orders from the adjacent towns,

for articles in their line, will be thank

fully received, and attended to with

punctuality and dispatch.

Findlay & Shakes.

N. B. They have Cowskin Whips by

the gross or dozen, Currycombs. Like

wise one cask of SADDLERY, well assort

ed, which they will sell much lower than

it can be bought elsewhere in Alexandria.

June 1.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber, King street,

Country Gin in pipes and barrels,

Whiskey in barrels,

Cowskin Whips,

Hair Trunks in nests.

Also on hand,

Elegant Italian marble chimney pieces,

Alabaster chimney ornaments.

DANIEL MURGATROYD.

June 3.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale by

ROBERT & JOHN GRAY,

King street,

A NEW EDITION OF

ENFIELD'S SPEAKER

OR,

MISCELLANEOUS PIECES,

Selected from the best English writers,

and disposed under proper heads, with a

view to facilitate the improvement of

youth in reading and speaking. To which

is prefixed an essay on

ELOCUTION,

Price 87 1/2 cts. handsomely bound and

lettered.

May 14.

### Notice,

In the matter of Josiah Watson.

A BANKRUPT.

The subscriber being duly appointed sole Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Josiah Watson, all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their custody or possession, are hereby requested to pay and deliver the same forthwith to the subscriber, or to such person or persons only as may by him be duly authorized to receive the same.

JOHN M'IVER,

June 3.

Molasses, Almonds, &c.

Twenty hhd's, retailing Molasses of a

very superior quality,

Twenty fraills fresh Almonds,

A quantity of loaf and lump Sugar in

hhd's, & bls.

Ten tierces fresh Rice, received per

brig Celia, from N. York, and for sale

by J. and T. VOWELL.

They have on hand,

24 hhd's. St. Kitts Rum, 2d and 3d

proof,

100 bls. Pork,

40 do. brown Sugar,

Muscadel and bloom Raffins,

50 tons Plaster,

A few quarter casks

London particular Madeira Wine.

May 25.

For Sale,

Philadelphia Loaf and Lump

Sugar,

Three pipes old Lisbon Wine,

Pennsylvania and Swedish Bar Iron,

One pair Burr Mill Stones, 5 feet dia

meter,

One pair Cologne do. about 5 feet.

And at the Mill,

Shorts and Bran,

Ship Stuff,

Indian Meal,

Rye Meal,

Oats,

Plaster of Paris by the bushel.

William Hartshorne.

5th Mo. 20.

For SALE, or RENT,

THE STORE I have occu

piated for sometime past, situated on Prince

street, opposite Col. Hooe's. There is on

hand in town more eligible or better cal

culated for carrying on an extensive wet

or dry Good Business. The Cellar per

fectly dry, with a door at each end, will

hold one thousand barrels of Flour.—

Twenty-five hundred barrels may be flow

ed upon the Premises without any incon

venience to the occupant. For terms ap

ply to

WILLIAM OXLEY,

December 7.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, in the

City of Washington, on Monday e

vening last, the 21st inst. a handsome,

well made, dark sorrel Mare, with a sad

dle and bridle: The mare is about 14 1/2

hands high, about 6 years old, has a

small white spot behind the right ear un

der the bridle, some white upon one of

der hind legs. A man (with evident signs

of guilt) crossed George Town Ferry and

rode off post haste, and was traced near

Colchester the same evening.

The above reward will be given on de

livery of the mare and thief, or Fifteen

Dollars for the mare.

EBENEZER NESMITH,

near the Navy Yard.

City of Washington,

March 25.

R. GRAY

WILL be in New York during the Li

terary Fair to be held on the 20th June—

orders for Books or other articles in their

line of business left at R. & J. Gray's

Book Store in King Street previous to the

above date will be punctually executed.

May 16.

I, Jean Baptiste Chambard,

master of the schooner Peggy of Nanje

moy, on Friday the 19th day of May,

just before daylight, being at anchor a

breast Freestone Point on the Virginia

flats, was ran foul of by a large sloop

coming to Alexandria, under the com

mand of Alexander Bickerton, there be

ing no person on board my vessel but a

boy named Lindsay Lewis (son to a Mr.

William Lewis, of Cone River,) and

myself, and the boy being then asleep

with his head lying on the bowsprit as a

pillow, the bowsprit of the sloop ran over

his head and broke his skull, which im

mediately terminated his existence. In

corroboration of the above, the annexed

deposition of the master of the sloop is

published.

STR,

## SUBSCRIPTIONS

To the **PORT FOLIO**, a literary Paper published in Philadelphia, are received by the Editor of this Paper. The terms are Five Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

### FOR CHARTER.



A fine fast sailing Philadelphia SHIP, burthen 3500 barrels.

For terms apply to

Wm. I HALL.

June 3.

### For BOSTON.

(To sail early next week.)



The copper bottom fast sailing Brig **Harmony**, ROBERT B. HALL, master. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, please apply on board—or to

JOHN G. LADD.

50 Tons Plaster Paris, 10 Hogheads Molasses, Landing and for sale from said brig. June 3.

### For PHILADELPHIA.



The SLOOP **HILAND**, JOHN HAND, Master. An excellent vessel, and will sail with all convenient speed. For Freight or Passage apply to the master on board, or to DANL. MCLEAN.

May 28.

### For Cowes & a Market.



The fine, new Ship **AMERICA**, ISAAC STONE, Master; expected to sail in 12 or 15 days, having the greater part of her cargo engaged. A few hhd. of tobacco will be received on Freight, if immediate application is made either to Ricketts, Newton and Co. or to Robt. T. Hooe and Co. and the usual advances will be made on property addressed to Thomas Middleton and Co. in London.

June 1.

### For LIVERPOOL.



The fine, fast sailing (Philadelphia built) Ship **United States**, Captain O. P. FINLEY; has nearly all her cargo ready to go on board, and will be dispatched in 7 days. For Freight, of a few hundred barrels, or Passage (having elegant accommodations) apply to

RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.

N. B. This ship is intended as a regular trader to Liverpool, and is expected to return very early in the autumn.

May 26.

### For Sale or Charter.



The Brig **FOX**, one hundred and twenty tons burthen. For terms apply to the master on board, or to

LEWIS DEBLOIS.

Who has for sale,

About 30,000 feet inch and two inch plank, and a few barrels seed Potatoes.

May 23.

### HARDWARE, &c.

BY the **United States**, the subscriber has received an extensive assortment.

Also,

A variety of Tools, Looking Glasses, &c. manufactured in this country.

PHILIP WANTON.

5th mo. 9th

### JAMES WILSON

Has received by the ship William and John, capt. Woodhouse, from London,

### SPRING GOODS,

which will be opened and for sale immediately at his warehouse.

Also—Brown Stout in casks of 6 doz. each.

May 5.

## For the Alexandria Advertiser.

MR. SNOWDEN,

WHEN I wrote the piece, published in your paper the 12th April, I had nothing farther in view, but merely to oppose and expose falshood. The democrats were industriously circulating papers throughout the district, which were fraught with the most palpable lies and abuse of the former administrations, no doubt with the express design of prejudicing the people against our federal candidates, at the election then pending. I waited with impatience to see a refutation of these abominable and pernicious publications. It would have given me real pleasure that some person, better qualified had come forward on the occasion: I should then, as I have heretofore done at elections, remained a silent spectator, and have been satisfied with giving my own vote. But no one seemed to notice these things, or if they did, each one, perhaps, waited for some other person to undertake the business.

Such a strange apathy prevails amongst the federal party, that they use no exertions to support their interest and credit with the people. Trusting to the goodness of the cause, suitable measures have not been taken to counteract the baneful influence of democratic intrigue on the minds of the people. But however good the cause of federalism is, yet that cause will not be supported but with painful industry. I have as much veneration for the *Sovereign People*, as the most clamorous Democrat. I feel myself to be one of them, but I know it to be a solemn truth, that the people, generally, do not possess sufficient knowledge and information to enable them to form correct opinions on the subject of government: I will venture to assert, that nine-tenths of these *Sovereigns* have no knowledge of such things, but what they get at second hand, or rather at the third hand. They scarcely ever read even a newspaper; they have not studied government as a science; they know nothing of its history, and are, indeed, almost ignorant of its first principles. Hence it is, that they are imposed on by designing demagogues, who are incessantly making a fuss about the liberties of the people, and arrogate to themselves exclusively the appellation of their friends.

With such a people no subject of declamation is so popular as Economy. Of all things whatever, money is parted with with the greatest reluctance (except, indeed, for the precious article of whiskey.) If they can be brought to believe that the government has a tender concern for their purses, they think it a good one; and it is difficult to convince the people generally, that the government is not tyrannical if there be a call on them for money: a free people, say they, should be exempt from taxes, and away with that government that requires money to support it.

Here then is the ground the democrats have taken: they exclaim about the extravagance of the former and praise the present administration for their economy; in doing this, they have made "comparative statements," as they call them, these they circulate amongst the people, with a design not to inform but to impose on them.

But, says a fellow who has been making a gingle in the *Expositor*, "you have asserted falshood, and so are guilty of the very charges you so impudently attempt to exhibit against your political opponents."

The poor little creature seems to have had no distinct object in view. I presume his only aim has been to cut a dash, as it is called. He has raised such a fog (I suppose that he might make his escape in the dark) that it will be necessary for me to go pretty extensively into the subject, in order to set it in a proper point of light.

The democrats are fruitful in expedients to disgrace the former administrations, and to bring them into disrepute with the people; and none, perhaps, is better calculated for this purpose, than to exhibit a statement of the expenditures of government under Adams and under Jefferson. Without making any allowance for the different circumstances in which the country is placed, they go on to draw a parallel. But is this fair? Is it to be expected that the sums expended by government, in any given time, should always be the same, in all cases, and in all possible circumstances? No man of common sense supposes such a thing. In order,

therefore, to estimate fairly the merits of the government on this score, the particular circumstances in which the nation is placed at different periods should be taken into consideration.

The first enquiry then, in the present case, should be—what has been the circumstances of our country during the period now under contemplation? Has our country, as a nation, been such since Mr. Jefferson came into office, that government could have been justified in spending as much of the public money, as was used in the same length of time under Mr. Adams? Every candid man will answer in the negative.

During that period of time which Mr. Adams was in office, all Europe was in a state of the most dreadful convulsion.—France, flushed with victory was making rapid strides to universal dominion. Nothing under providence but the naval power of Great Britain seemed to stand in the way and to prevent the execution of their gigantic schemes. Our Commerce was assailed. The property of our Citizens was daily falling a prey to authorized robbers on the ocean. Our coasts—our very bays were infested with those licensed pirates. In this state of things, to what measures did our government resort? They lay a humble suppliant at the feet of France! One Embassy after another was rejected with haughty disdain! It was time, full time, to take measures of defence, unless, indeed we had chosen to throw ourselves into the arms of the many-fanged monster, and graciously to receive from our *sister republic* a fraternal squeeze. Fortunately, however, for our country, national degradation had not arrived to such a pitch. Our public rulers, that is servants, at that time were not such philosophers as they are now-a-days. No alternative remained but resistance or unconditional submission. Such was our situation when Congress passed a law for building a navy and raising an army.

In the year 1800, which was the last year Mr. Adams was in office, things began to take a more favorable turn for us in Europe. Bonaparte had assumed the government of France. He manifested a pacific disposition. A new set of Embassadors was sent by President Adams to treat with that Government. In the mean time Mr. Adams, in conformity with a law of Congress passed at their last session previous thereto, vesting him with discretionary power for that purpose, disbanded the army.

On the 13th Sept. 1800 a convention was signed at Paris between the United States and France. It arrived at the City of Washington while Congress was in session, and was immediately laid before the senate, who ratified it with some few alterations, and such as was known would be acceptable to the French Government. Mr. Adams signed the instrument, and Congress passed a law for reducing the navy to a peace establishment. "All this was done before Mr. Jefferson came into office." I appeal to the journals of Congress—nay, I might appeal to every well informed man in the nation, if this is not a true statement of facts.

But Jefferson carried the law for reducing the navy, into execution, says this unknown politician, and therefore to him alone (I presume is what he means) and not to them, who authorized and clothed him with power for that purpose, is due all the praise! Yes, he is entitled to about as much credit for that act as my servant would, to whom I should give the privilege of selling three fourths of my Stock of Horses or Cattle, and of applying the money to his own use, the fellow, if he had common sense, would not hesitate to carry such an order into execution; no more would Jefferson to sell the navy, as the money, although it did not go directly into his pocket, but into the public treasury, enabled him to purchase popularity by the repeal of the Whiskey Tax.

I might again ask, would Government have had any reasonable plea to justify their spending as much of the public money during the time Mr. Jefferson has been in office, which has been a time of peace, at least to this country, as the sums used by Government for the same length of time under the former Administration? If not, is it not then unfair to make comparative statements by way of shewing the difference in the amount of the sums expended? and for what purpose is this done, but to deceive and impose on the people? Yes, it is nothing but a Democratic Electioneering trick and ought to be exposed.

Mr. "No Aristocrat" has given us a bit of his poetry, by way of embellishment I presume. It is so fine a specimen that I must infer it.

But methinks I hear you loudly "haw! Why dost thou persecute me Saul?"

If it did not evidently appear of a piece with the rest of the performance, and therefore quite original, I should have thought it an extract from *Rosset's Psalms*.

Wishing the fellow all the happiness his insignificance and obscurity can afford I shall bid him Adieu.

JAMES DOUGLASS.

June 2, 1803.

BOSTON, May 30.

From Cadiz—April 12.

"We are all supplied with flour; it may therefore be quoted at 7  $\frac{1}{2}$  a 8 dollars. The prices of other articles of American produce and manufacture, are as follows: Rice 6  $\frac{1}{2}$  a 7 dollars; Indian corn 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  a 2 per heaped fanega; bees wax 40 cents; beef 17 a 18 pork 23 dollars; salmon, p. a, beans, pitch tar &c. general unproductive; fish 4  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; this article will not answer until winter; Sherry wines have risen to 26 dollars per quarter cask; lemons 3  $\frac{1}{4}$  dollars; cinnamon, pepper and cloves, unfaleable; New York or Philadelphia, good pipe, would command 125 dollars; hhd. 80 and 85. 45; New England staves, 15 dolls, less; Salt 7 dollars, per last; wheat 2  $\frac{1}{4}$  a 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  dollars. By a late order from government, no vessel will be admitted here in the course of two months, unless they bring a certificate from the Spanish consul or magistrate, expressing the cargo, and for whose accounts it is."

WARREN, (R. I.) May 26.

Sunday last arrived at this port the ship Agent, Benjamin Eddy, master, 19 days from Havana. While there capt. E. received the following melancholy account from the master of a sloop from Port Rico, viz. That on the first ult. the sloop Mary, of New Haven, was running down said island, bound for St. Domingo; as she drew in with the land, saw a small sloop running towards them; when she was within hail they were requested to furnish the Mary with some water, they answered if they would send their boat on board they would spare them three or four barrels; as soon as the boat got along side, all the men in her were murdered; they then left their own sloop and boarded the Mary, killed every person on board except the captain whom they spared until they were going into the harbour, when they also dispatched him. A few days after their arrival at Port Rico, having disposed of the cargo, they were in a tavern drinking; being intoxicated they fell into a dispute about the division of their plunder, which a number of persons overhearing, they were immediately apprehended, and owned the facts as above related.

NEW YORK, June 2.

From Port Republic—Capt. Garcin who arrived here yesterday 10 27 days from Port Republic, informs, that the brigands had taken Fort Dauphin a short time before he sailed, but were driven out, after keeping possession of it two hours, by the French troops; that about 300 troops had arrived from France just before his departure, and that from 80 to 100 brigand boats infested the bite of Leogane, Petit Guave, &c.

Interesting to Commerce—Worthy of attention.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, dated March 23, by a respectable inhabitant to his correspondent in this city.

"We have lately had several arrivals from your country. I have, however, not been able to get your favors from on board, on account of the quarantine of 20 days, which all our vessels are obliged to perform. As I am very intimate with the health officers, I have spoken to them several times on the subject of the long quarantine from the United States, and they have always told me that it depended entirely on ourselves to remove this great obstacle to commerce; but, that as long as the American government remains silent on the subject, they must, in self-defence, keep their ships under quarantine observation. I observed, it was singular, that a vessel from Canada should have free passage, while one from a few miles to the southward, within the limits of the U. States, should be so long detained from any commerce with the town; but they answered, that the English government of

Canada corresponded and gave them the state of it. It is a very great do the same their time to bals, think of merce and con

Captain Pat from Cape Fr reinforcements neither has any taken place. number of blo fortifications a condition to from the brig Capt. P. failed scouting party mish with the ter lost a number men killed within 7 miles Markets dull.

From a Bermuda flant, re

"By a vessel have certain a that all the F that town an where a large transports have The negroes v town when t They have a with the differ and making fr victory or def coast of the if

Arrived ships Eliza, Patch, Malcolm, D Buckley, St. son, St. Croi fan, Proud, o Republican; F mington, N. Falmouth, J ton; Samplo Bay; Little tholomews; nah;—scho ton; Antelo Dispatch, J Patter-son, C Gray, Peterf ver, St. Tho Petre, Guad phia; Hope, Havana; Fru Fairplay, Sc can, —, Ruth and Ma Aan, Smith, Philadelphia; and; Laura,

BAE Arrived, ship Liverpool. Le Baltimore of Balt 67; poke the brig from Baltimore. The brig Tw in the bay. Arrived, sch C. Francois, L of Baltimore, fo a number of othe Passed in the horn; Victory, Providence; M from Guadaloupe from Santucke unknown.

CHAR The sch. l New Orleans, morning. Ce town in the pi at the time o port had not b though great smuggled afte in hopes the down and take previous to troops; the ge habitants, all ed, being ave The sloop of Prefect and hi

NO Arrived the f from St. Kitts. Sch. Experim de Cuba. Schooner Re Grenada. Brig Comm May 21, lat. 26,

at" has given us a way of embellish-  
ing the state of the health of the country.  
It is a very great pity that our rulers will  
not do the same; and instead of devoting  
their time to domestic intrigues and cab-  
als, think of the interest of their com-  
merce and connections abroad."  
June 3.  
Captain Patterson, of the schr. Jefferson  
from Cape Francois, informs us that no  
reinforcements had arrived there lately,  
neither has any engagement of consequence  
taken place. The French have erected a  
number of block houses, and repaired the  
fortifications at the Cape, so as to be in  
a condition to hold out against any attack  
from the brigands. A few days before  
Capt. P. sailed, Capt. Touffard, with a  
sailing party of about 250, had a skir-  
mish with the brigands, in which the lat-  
ter lost a number of horses and had feve-  
ral men taken prisoners; the French had  
13 men killed. This affair took place  
within 7 miles to the leeward of the Cape.  
Markets dull.  
From a Bermuda Gazette of the 21st. in-  
stant, received at this office.  
BERMUDA, May 21.  
"By a vessel just from the Caicos, we  
have certain accounts from Cape Francois,  
that all the French troops have evacuated  
that town and gone to Port au Prince,  
where a large detachment of troops in  
transports have lately arrived from France.  
The negroes were within one mile of the  
town when the evacuation took place.  
They have a method of communication  
with the different tribes, by means of fires  
and making smoke on the hills, either for  
victory or defeat, &c. as well as round the  
coast of the island.  
I.) May 26.  
d at this port the  
Body, master, 19  
While there capt.  
ing melancholy ac-  
of a sloop from Port  
the first ult. the sloop  
was running down  
St. Domingo; as  
land, saw a small  
them; when they  
were requested to  
h some water, they  
d send their boat on  
e them three or four  
e boat got along  
n sloop and board-  
ery person on board  
on they spared until  
the harbour, when  
him. A few days  
Port Rico, having  
they were in a sta-  
intoxicated they  
out the division of  
number of persons  
ere immediately ap-  
the facts as above  
K, June 2.  
an. Capt. Gar-  
esterday to 27 days  
informs, that the  
ort Dauphin a short  
our were driven out  
of it two hours, by  
at about 300 troops  
ce just before his de-  
80 to 100 brigands  
of Leogane, Petit  
ce—Worthy of at-  
on.  
from Leogane, date  
spectable inhabitants  
in this city.  
I have, however,  
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the quarantine of 2  
vessels are obliged to  
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spoken to them for  
ject of the long quar-  
ed States, and that  
that it depended on  
remove this great ob-  
but, that as long  
ment remains, it is  
ult, in self-defence  
quarantine observ-  
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victory or defeat, &c. as well as round the  
coast of the island.  
Arrived ships Mentor, Kip, N. Bedford;  
Eliza, Patch, New Orleans; brigs John  
Malcolm, Dundee (Scotland) Lucretia,  
Buckley, St. Vincents; Planter, Denni-  
son, St. Croix; Ceres, Young, do. Su-  
fan, Proud, do. Dove, Bunker, Port-  
Republican; Friendship, Henderson, Wil-  
mington, N. C. Hampshire, Hemstead,  
Falmouth, Jam. Echo, Webb, Charle-  
ton; Sampson, Dickerson, Montego  
Bay; Little Sarah, Hoffman, St. Bar-  
tholomews; Dean, Akerley, Savan-  
nah; Schooners Echo, Peck, Charle-  
ton; Antelope Dean, St. Anns, Jam.  
Dispatch, Jones, Curacao; Jefferson,  
Patterson, Cape Francois; Friendship,  
Gray, Petersburg, Virg. Bonetta, Wea-  
ver, St. Thomas; Lark, Driggs, Point  
Petre, Guad. Minerva, Bird, Philadel-  
phia; Hope, Lincoln, do. Fox, Baena,  
Havana; Franklin, M'Kean, Richmond;  
Fairplay, Seefeld, St. Croix; Republi-  
can, —, Georgetown, S. C. sloops  
Ruth and Mary, Leon, Bermuda; Lucy  
Ann, Smith, Norfolk; Seaflower, Bird,  
Philadelphia; Eliza, Price, Turk's Isl-  
and; Laura, —, St. Croix.  
BALTIMORE, June 2.  
Arrived, ship Commerce, Thompson, from  
Liverpool. Left there, ships Six Sisters and  
Baltimore of Baltimore. May 16, in lat. 35, long.  
67; spoke the brig Eliza, capt. Luther, out 8 days  
from Baltimore.  
The brig Two Brothers, from N. Orleans, is  
in the bay.  
Arrived, schr. Maria, Chace, ten days from  
C. Francois. Left there schr. Mariner, Weeks,  
of Baltimore, sold; Sophia, Driscoll, of do. and  
a number of others names unknown.  
Puffed in the bay, ship Montezuma from Leg-  
horn; Victory, of Marblehead; brigs John, of  
Providence; Maria, from the Havana; Philip  
from Guadalupe; schr. Fame, and sloop Hero,  
from Nantucket, and a number of others, names  
unknown.  
CHARLESTON, May 26.  
The schr. Lydia, capt. Patterson, from  
New Orleans, anchored off the bar this  
morning. Capt. Patterson came up to  
town in the pilot boat; and informs that  
at the time of his sailing (May 1) the  
port had not been open for deposit; al-  
though great quantities of produce was  
smuggled ashore. The Spaniards were  
in hopes the Kentuckians would come  
down and take possession of New Orleans,  
previous to the arrival of the French  
troops; the general sentiments of the in-  
habitants, although not openly express-  
ed, being averse to a French government.  
The sloop of war which brought out the  
Prefect and his family, sailed for France.  
NORFOLK, June 1.  
Arrived the schr. Ann Rebecca, capt. Walker,  
from St. Kitts.  
Schr. Experiment, captain Boyd, from St. Jago  
de Cuba.  
Schooner Rebecca, captain Drysdale, from  
Grenada.  
Brig Commerce, capt. Child, from Barbadoes.  
May 21, lat. 26, 31, long. 66, 33, spoke the schr.

Polly, Leach, from Martinique bound to Ply-  
mouth. May 25, in lat. 32, 9, long 69, 53,  
spoke the sloop Eagle, Green, from Trinidad  
bound to Baltimore. Same day spoke the schr.  
Concord, from St. Croix bound to Wilmington.  
May 28, in 45 fathom water, E. of Cape Hen-  
ry, spoke the sloop Juliet, from New York bound  
to Norfolk.  
Alexandria Advertiser.  
MONDAY, JUNE 6.  
We lay before our readers the follow-  
ing letter which has been received in this  
place from a gentleman in New Orleans.  
—The writer of it is high in confidence  
of a large portion of the people on the  
western waters; he has been chosen to  
represent them in the next Congress, and  
he is a friend and political adherent of the  
present administration. He cannot be  
mistaken as to facts, and his opinions are  
highly worthy of credit. From both, we  
see great cause of apprehension and alarm  
for the future; as well as of regret that  
the time past our rulers had not pursued  
more spirited and decisive measures than  
they have adopted relative to our rights  
upon the Mississippi.  
[Pittsburgh Gazette.]  
NEW ORLEANS, April 14.  
"I have been here 8 days and find  
our affairs in statu quo. The intendat  
will not open the port or give us a deposit.  
He swears in the most solemn manner,  
that the deposit shall not be granted  
while he remains in office. Many of  
his friends are well assured that he wishes  
to furnish a pretext to the Americans to  
make a descent upon this country; and  
he is secretly instructed by the Mini-  
ster of this Catholic Majesty to pursue this  
measure.  
"The Spaniards and Americans here  
are incessantly wishing the United States  
may send down an army without delay.  
They detest, they deprecate the govern-  
ment, the fastidious pride and tyrannical  
contributions of the French.  
"The French Prefect has arrived.  
His professions to the Americans are ami-  
cable at present; but I think on the es-  
tablishment of the French government he  
will change his tone. He is waiting for  
General Victor and the French troops  
before he begins his administration. Ev-  
ery expedient will be tried to inveigle our  
government and sink it into supineness.  
Now is the crisis, the important crisis  
for the Americans to seek the redress and  
future security. The people here (a few  
Creoles excepted) would rejoice at prompt  
and effectual measures being used by the  
people of the western country.  
"The French army destined for this  
place is said to be ordered for St. Domi-  
go: a place of deposit is still refused to  
us: the most favorable opportunity in the  
world now presents itself, and if lost, I  
fear can never be regained. A few men  
would take this place, for they would  
meet with little or no resistance. It would  
surprise you to see the lively interest which  
the people take in the future well being  
of our nation; and the rapture with which  
they read, and re-echo the speeches of the  
senators who were in favor of taking im-  
mediate possession of this country.  
"I hope in God's name that our west-  
ern militia may be immediately equipped  
and put in readiness, and that no time  
may be lost in pursuing the means of  
our safety. By our enemies we are  
charged with the want of public spir-  
it. The Spaniards view the French  
with horror and disgust. They see  
their own government on the brink of  
ruin by the intrigues of French policy, and  
like a man in despair are regardless of fu-  
ture consequences. They seem impatient  
of delay, and often utter their surprise at  
the tameness and pusillanimity of the west-  
ern country.  
"I fear our plan of negotiation will  
only produce delay. Should it prove  
unsuccessful I shall thence forward mourn  
over the fallen fortunes of our degraded  
country."  
The following extract is said (by the  
Boston Chronicle) to be from one of the  
most respectable houses in Lisbon; which  
if true, is important in the first degree—  
but we doubt very much the truth of  
what we heartily wish—the establishment  
of a Peace on solid grounds. It is dated  
April 26th, 1803, addressed to a gentle-  
man in Boston:  
"Referring you to what we did our-  
selves the pleasure of writing on the 6th  
inst. the object of the present is to advise

the still further depression of our market for  
your produce. Owing to the continual  
arrivals, flour is now nominally at six  
dollars per barrel, and we have reasons to  
think will go still lower. Wheat may  
be quoted at 1 1/2 dol. per bushel, with lit-  
tle demand. Indian corn 80 cts. do.  
with the probability of a trifling advance,  
should no considerable importations take  
place, this being the seasons of its greatest  
demand. Fruit and salt are on the rise;  
and exchange on London at 67 1/2.  
We are rather more easy on the subject  
of the existing differences between France  
and England, the last post having brought  
advice that Russia, Prussia, and the Empe-  
ro, have agreed to guarantee the Island  
of Malta to the Order—A BONE OF CON-  
TENTION IS THUS REMOVED, and from  
this proceeding there is ground to believe  
that their interference will be employed  
for the removal of other causes of  
dispute, AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A  
PEACE ON SOLID GROUNDS. God  
grant this may be the case."  
Symptoms of Oppression.  
Augustus B. Woodward, esq. of the  
city of Washington, in declining a re-  
election to the 1st branch of the city  
council of that place has had the boldness  
to differ from the grand lama of his party,  
and the independence to make known his  
true sentiments on the principles of good  
government. The following extracts  
from his address are given, not because  
they contain any thing new in themselves,  
but because they show the world that de-  
mocracy is daily losing some of her mis-  
led disciples, and that just principles in  
politics and genuine republicanism are  
gaining new advocates. On the subject  
of non taxation and "occlusion" of fede-  
ralists from office, democracy has loudly  
clamoured and proudly triumphed. To  
see her own delusions at length combated  
by some of her own repentant followers,  
is a happy omen, and presages that victo-  
ry which reason and patriotism must ere  
long gain over the crafty views of the  
time-serving democrat, and the aspiring  
notions of the smooth-tongued dema-  
gogue.  
Mr. W. after passing some encomiums  
on the leading principles of the corporate  
government, wherein the legislative, ex-  
ecutive and judicial powers are separate  
and independent of each other; and af-  
ter hoping that that system, particularly  
as far as relates to the judiciary, may re-  
main unimpaired—proceeds:  
"On one subject I cannot refrain, in  
terminating my period of service, to ex-  
press to you my dissatisfaction. It is  
that of taxation; and as my sentiments  
on this point differ from those of some  
others, I presume it will not be unaccepta-  
ble to you to be possessed of them some-  
what in detail.  
"Taxes are a necessary attendant on  
free governments. They are the price  
which the citizen pays for his liberty.  
They are the cost of his exemption from  
tyranny, from exaction and oppression.  
How cheaply the purchase is made, let the  
citizen of this free and independent repub-  
lic answer, when he compares his situation  
with that of the subject of any of the de-  
potic governments on the earth.  
"Taxation is not itself an evil. It is  
only when it becomes so heavy as to check  
industry, that it proves an injury. If the  
money annually levied from a community  
were so much sunk in the sea, or buried  
in the earth, it must at length impoverish  
them. But considered only as a small  
surplus from each man's property, applied  
to public accommodation, convenience  
and embellishment; it is returned into  
circulation, the industrious man again  
finds it, and it is as essentially beneficial  
as a capital obtained in any other mode.  
"To render a community perfectly sa-  
tisfied with its taxation, it ought to per-  
ceive that while no member of society is  
oppressed by it, no individual enjoys any  
disproportionate advantage, or undue em-  
olument, from the product. It ought to  
be applied with purity, and with economy,  
to public benefit.  
"In order to apply public monies with  
purity, it is sufficiently a check that a le-  
gislator, of ordinary wisdom, should not  
be personally interested in the execution of  
their own laws; or concerned in con-  
tracts made under them. Their responsi-  
bility to the people will then always op-  
erate as an adequate restraint.  
"But for a government to be able to  
use economy, something further is requisite.  
It ought never to be poor. It ought not  
to be fettered with heavy debts. Its in-  
come ought always to leave a liberal ex-

cess over its expenditure. It is by impro-  
vidence and indiscretion that the resources  
of a society become mortgaged to the mo-  
ney-lender; and its most effective ener-  
gies devoted to the exoneration of past  
burthens, instead of the satisfaction of  
current wants."  
"The occasion may justify me in ex-  
tending my observations to two additional  
points.  
"The inflammation of party-spirit can  
render no service, but may do essential in-  
jury, to Washington. Miserable would  
be the fate of a citizen of this country, if  
on account of his entertaining peculiar opi-  
nions on any subject, and especially on  
political subjects, he were to be entirely  
proscribed by the rest of the society, and  
held totally unworthy of all trust and con-  
fidence. It is right in questions of great  
political magnitude for a people to mani-  
fest a decided sentiment; and to ensure its  
efficacy by their suffrages. But where  
competency exists, and with it popular ap-  
probation and confidence, it is cruelty and  
persecution to deny the possessor a share in  
the councils of the community in which  
he resides."  
USEFUL RECEIPT.  
To preserve Plants which have been touch-  
ed by the frost.  
Before the plant has been exposed to the  
sun, or thaw'd after a night's frost, it should  
be well sprinkled with spring water, in  
which sal ammoniac, or common salt, has  
been infused; this must be continued for  
some time; but immersion of the whole  
plant, when it can be effected, is still  
more efficacious. It is particularly requisite  
that the root should be immersed, be-  
cause that part being hardest withstands  
the frost much longer, and will not so  
soon thaw, owing to its being ce-  
vered with earth. It is particularly  
useful for the exotics which are in pots,  
because the process can more easily be re-  
sorted to with them. The philosophical  
reason will be easily perceived. Indeed  
were plants to be watered every morning  
in the spring, after the cold nights, in  
some solution, it is probable it would pre-  
serve them greatly from the blight.  
Public Sale.  
On Saturday, the 11th instant, at  
3 o'clock P. M. will be sold on the pre-  
mises,  
A three story  
BRICK HOUSE,  
on Prince street, between Water & Union  
streets; the stand equal to any in town.  
Several LOTS on Cameron  
between Royal and Pitt streets. Terms  
will be made known at the place of sale.  
P. G. MARSTELLER.  
June 6.  
Public Sale.  
Will be added to next Wednesdays  
Sale,  
25 hds. 2d and 3d proof St.  
Vincent's Rum—Also,  
1 bale Allibad Emerites,  
1 do. Basta,  
1 do. China Casteos,  
1 do. double do.  
T. PATTEN.  
June 6.  
To Rent.  
A HOUSE on Gibbon street. Pos-  
session may be had immediately. Apply to  
GEORGE N. LYLES.  
June 6. d2w  
Twenty Dollars Reward.  
RAN AWAY from the sub-  
criber on the 4th of this instant a negro  
man named GEORGE, about six feet  
high, 19 years of age. Had on when he  
went away a grey coloured cloth coat, lin-  
nen shirt, and overalls. He was purchas-  
ed of Nicholas Strike of Baltimore, and  
belonged to some man at or near Anapo-  
lis. Any person delivering said fellow to  
John Hodgkin of Alexandria or securing  
him in any jail, so that I get him again  
shall receive the above reward and all rea-  
sonable expences.  
WM. BARTON.  
June 6. eo31f  
For Hire,  
A very valuable HOUSESERVANT,  
who can be highly recommended for in-  
dustry, skill and sobriety. For further  
information apply to the Printer.  
May 30. eo

## SAMUEL BISHOP,

BOOKSELLER, & STATIONER

Respectfully informs the Public that he has received from Lee & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, Baltimore, a fresh assortment of the following

### Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail store.

#### TAKE NOTICE,

That S. Bishop is appointed the ONLY Agent for Alexandria.

#### Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obsolete Coughs, Asthma, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Approaching Consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen, I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the throat, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

#### LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-Street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a fever cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper. He has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and desires to give this public testimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

### Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of Nervous disorders, Violent cramps in the stomach and back, Consumptions, Indigestion, Lowness of spirits, Melancholy, Loss of appetite, Gout in the stomach, Impurity of the blood, Pains in the limbs, Hysterical affections, Relaxations, Inward weaknesses, Involuntary emissions, Seminal weaknesses, Obsolete leucorrhoea, Fluor albus, (or whites), Impotency, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a want of the fluids, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

#### HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaints than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn, Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

#### P. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope-maker, South Second-Street, between Mary and Christian-Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily makes oath as follows, namely, that his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second-Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer For-

est, Esq. one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia County.

### HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short, fat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the feet—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fetid stool—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

#### CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application.

#### TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about 20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite waned rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himself will gladly any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms. I procured a box for the use of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to a appearance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quit reaped with very small living animals. No tone of that sort of worms which usually afflict children,

came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,  
JOHN MOLTHER.

### Dr. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

#### The GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the fashionable through out Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repelling minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetter, ring worms, sun burns, prickly heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

### The RESTORATIVE POWDER for the TEETH and GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime & foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

#### Dr. HAHN'S GENUINE EYE-WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, deflections of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

#### TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

### The SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

#### THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

#### INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venereal disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

#### IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN'S ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS. The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid ferments—to restore and amend the appetite—to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, it taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach, and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Sold likewise by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Rofs and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Frederickburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Green, how, Williamsburg; and J. Shaw- Leeburg.

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

County of Alexandria, ss.

March adjourned session, 1803.

Samuel Harper and George N. Lyles, trading under the firm of Harper and Lyles, Plfs.

AGAINST

Owen Roberts, Deft.

THE said defendant, Owen Roberts, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the complainants, by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of June term next, and answer the plaintiffs bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the public newspapers published in this county, for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A Copy—Test,

JAWAM

G. DENBALE,

Clerk.

## Randolph Mott

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends, and the public generally, he still continues to keep tavern in that noted house, corner of King & Royal streets, sign of the SPREAD EAGLE. He returns his thanks to his friends for their custom, and flatters himself from his attention to merit a continuance of their favors, as he is determined to use every exertion to please.

May 7.

co

### SPRING GOODS.

William Lowry

Has just received, per the United States from Liverpool,

### AN ASSORTMENT OF Spring Goods.

Also—Earthenware in crates assorted, and nails in casks, which he is now opening for sale at his store, two doors below Cuthbert Powell's, King street.

Country merchants and others may find it to their advantage to call on him as he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms.

May 13.

co

### SPRING GOODS.

R. T. HOOE and Co.

Have received a general assortment of Spring Goods, from London, by the ship William and John.

They have likewise for sale,

Earthen and Stone Ware in crates and pipes in boxes; German linens; cotton in bags; porter in casks; Madeira, Lisbon, Calcutta and Port Wines in pipes and qr. casks, a few cases of umbrellas and ladies fans.

Marble Slabs for Hearths, and a few boxes of Slate for covering houses.

May 5.

co

### Spring Goods.

THE subscriber has just imported an assortment of SPRING GOODS, consisting of printed calicoes and cotton cambricks, cambricks and muslins, silk shawls and handkerchiefs, silk waistcoatings, florentines and collar velvet, diapers, diaper and damask table cloths, table and tea napkins, cord'd and India dimities, superfine jeans, Merseilles quilting, 7-8 and 11-8 cotton checks, 9-8 striped do, superfine cloths and cassimeres, cotton and thread hose, counterpanes, Merseilles bed quilts, brown holland, 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linens, nuns, colour'd 3 chord and shoe threads—old port wine in bottles.

Spades, shovels, common and German scythes, broad hoes, sad irons, seine twine, fishing, deep sea and plough lines, felt hats in cases, sheathing, wrapping and tea paper, single and double mattresses, &c.

Which he now offers for sale at his store, the corner of Fairfax and King streets, for cash, approved notes, or the usual credit to punctual men.

JAS. SANDERSON.

April 16.

co

### BENJAMIN SHREVE, Junr.

Has for Sale on low terms, at his store, corner of Prince and Union streets,

1700 bushels Cadiz SALT,

First quality Russia Cordage, assorted, Old Sable Iron, Sugar in hhd's and barrels, Pepper and Cassia, Boxes fresh Raisins, Sherry, Malaga, and } WINES. Catalonia Barcelona Brandy, Hyton Skin, and Souchoing Teas, Bales India Cottons, Checks and Callones, China and Lougee roman Handkerchiefs, A few pieces Scotch Osnaburghs, Mould and dipt Candles, Red Seal Leather, A few pieces elegant Furniture.

March 17

co

Strayed from the Commons near this Town on Sunday last, two HORSES; one a dark bay, black main, and tail, the off hind fetlock white, a cut on his off thigh, not yet quite healed; the other, a small bright bay, a nicked tail, newly shod before, and without any spots behind.

A reward will be given for the delivery of those Horses to me in Alexandria, proportioned to the care that has been taken of them, and the distance they may have been found from hence.

J. B. NICKOLLS.

Alex. May 3.

co

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. SNOWDEN.

VOL. III.]

Sales by

On WED.

At 10 o'clock, will be Store, the corner

streets.

Rum in hhd's.

Whiskey in barre

Apple Brandy in

Gin in casks,

Wine in pipes and

Molasses in hhd's.

Sugar in hhd's, an

White and brown

Coffee in casks at

Rafins in kegs at

Queen's Ware, a

A variety of D

AMONG W

Broad Cloths,

Cassimeres,

Kerseys,

Coatings,

Halfsticks,

Fearnought,

Blankets,

Planes,

Negro Cottons,

Worsted and other

Stockings,

THOS. PATT

June 4.

Public

On FRI

At 10 o'clock, will be

Store

Rum in hoghd's

French Brandy in pl

Gin in pipes and bl

Whiskey and Apple

Sugar in hhd's, tierce

Coffee in tierces and

Chocolate

White and brown S

Mould and dip'd Ca

Rafins in kegs, box

Figs in kegs and fra

Queens Ware in cra

FURNITU

A variety of D

Among wh

Cloths, Coat

Kerleymeres, Du

Plains and Kerley

Negro Cottons, S

Elaficks, blue F

Calimancoes and I

Yarn Stockings,

Chintzes and Cali

Irish Linens, Sile

Platillas,

Osnaburghs and T

Muslins and Musl

India Muslins and

Bandanna Handker

Coloured Threads,

Plated Candlestick

And fundry oth

P. G. M.

June 4.

Public

On Tuesday next,

at 10 o'clock in the afternoon

the premises, Col. Lear

the House and Lot in t

on the corner of Duke

now occupied by Col. Si

of Collection; it is at

rent of £40 per annum

lease expires on the 17

Terms will be made kno

of sale.

P. G. MA

June 3.

For Sa